

FY 2002 R4  
USAID/Nicaragua

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Managua, Nicaragua  
March 28, 2000

## MEMORANDUM

**TO:** Carl H. Leonard, Acting Assistant Administrator

**FROM:** Marilyn Zak, Mission Director

**SUBJECT:** USAID/Nicaragua's R4

**DATE:** March 28, 2000

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USAID Nicaragua's FY 2002 Results Report and Resource Request sets out a program, including a Special Objective in response to Hurricane Mitch, that is consistent with our Management Contract with the Bureau.

The Mission's focus in FY 1999 was necessarily on relief and rehabilitation following Hurricane Mitch. Implementation of our regular development program slowed in FY 1999 as expenditures dropped from \$27.3 to \$19.6 million. Expenditure estimates for FY 2000, confirmed by two quarters of experience, show that implementation of our regular development program has returned to pre-Mitch levels. As a result, pipelines for two of our three Strategic Objectives will be dangerously low by the end of the fiscal year, necessitating a request for an early release of funds for democracy and agriculture.

The problem is particularly acute for the Mission democracy program. With FY 2000 obligations cut more than 50%, the Mission will be unable to fund most of the democracy institutional contracts beyond the second quarter of FY 2001, and an early release of FY 2001 funds will be absolutely necessary to avoid contract terminations.

In recognition of the growing pipeline in our democracy program, the Mission had earlier requested a significantly lower level of FY 2001 funding for this SO. We did not anticipate the surprisingly drastic cut democracy activities took in FY 2000. Thus, the FY 2001 target level provided by LAC falls short of needs and the Mission now proposes allocating more funds to democracy. Without this increase the Mission will be forced to forego implementation of some planned activities altogether, and delay the implementation of others that are key to the Mission's democracy strategy and the Embassy's MPP. Strengthening democracy is the highest foreign policy objective for the USG in Nicaragua.

Immediately after Hurricane Mitch, many predicted a sharp and long-term decline in the Nicaraguan agriculture and health sectors. USAID activities in these sectors were already focussed largely on the most affected areas of the country. Further, many of our interventions

were already close to an optimal response to the disaster and, using the flexibility built into our programs, we were able to deliver needed services quickly. As a result, there have been no widespread outbreaks of infectious diseases. Quite the contrary, geographic areas where USAID programs are active have continued to show striking improvements. Although the agriculture sector was sharply struck – and remains depressed – recovery is proceeding more rapidly than most predicted, with record crops of coffee and beans, both of vital importance to the economic development of Nicaragua.

Although this Resource Request is for FY 2002, the Mission will be developing a new country strategy that will lay out the direction of our sustainable development program for five years beginning in the year 2002. While we expect that the total resources available for future years are likely to remain at current levels, emphases within the program will change to reflect changes in Nicaraguan development needs, priorities, and other donors' activities. We are asking LAC to ensure that the right mix of earmarked funds is available to the Mission in FY 2001 and FY 2002.

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## **I. Overview and Factors Affecting Program Performance**

The USAID Strategic Plan for 1997 – 2000 was extended with LAC's approval until the Mission's Hurricane Mitch reconstruction program concludes in two years. The current Strategic Plan continues to be fully supportive of the U.S. national interests and strategic goals as enunciated in the Embassy Mission Performance Plan - and with USAID goals and objectives. Specifically, the USAID program in Nicaragua contributes to strengthening democracy through improved administration of justice and good governance, to broad economic growth through sustainable increases in income of small farmers and micro-entrepreneurs, and to the development of human capital through investment in health and education. USAID assistance to Nicaragua for a rapid reconstruction and sustainable recovery after Hurricane Mitch responds to Nicaragua's humanitarian needs and will contribute to its future prosperity.

### **Summary of Progress**

Implementation of the Mission's regular development program, as measured by expenditures, suffered in FY 1999 as Mission staff devoted a significant portion of its efforts to designing and beginning implementation of a Special Objective (SpO). The SpO is designed to assist Nicaragua in reconstruction and - equally important - in the development of systems and procedures to mitigate the effects of future natural disasters. The USAID Mission has also been charged with coordinating the relief and rehabilitation efforts of 9 other U.S. Government agencies, most of whom had no presence in Nicaragua prior to Hurricane Mitch, and many of whom have had little experience in designing and implementing international programs. Other sections of the U.S. Embassy Mission are coordinating the reconstruction activities of another 3 USG agencies and the Department of State's own initiatives on anti-corruption and de-mining. Nevertheless, implementation of our regular development program, as indicated by expenditures in the first two quarters of FY 2000, is on track; implementation of the Mission SpO has commenced; and other USG agencies are getting approved work plans in place.

Progress towards one Strategic Objective - Strengthening Democracy - has not met our expectations. The performance of the Government of Nicaragua on issues of good governance has been weak this past year not only for us but also in the estimation of other donors. The addition of good governance and transparency conditionality for the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative has raised questions about when Nicaragua can begin the program. The power sharing "Pacto" between the Sandinistas and the governing party - the Liberals - resulted in a number of Constitutional changes that could effect the independence of three major institutions: the Supreme Court, the Controller, and the Supreme Electoral Commission. The manner in which these changes are implemented will determine whether the democratic process has been strengthened or weakened.

Progress under our growth objective for small producers continued to meet Mission expectations. This is remarkable in that most of the activities undertaken to achieve this objective are located in the rural areas most affected by Hurricane Mitch. Their continued success reflects the appropriateness of their initial design and contributed to a more rapid than expected recovery of the agriculture sector.

Progress on our human investment objective continued to exceed Mission expectations. As with our economic growth objective, most activities undertaken to achieve this objective are located in rural areas affected by Hurricane Mitch. In addition, the three US PVOs implementing PL480 Title II programs in conjunction with Maternal Child Health activities, had excellent networks already established in the hard hit areas. The Mission was therefore well positioned to act immediately to provide emergency relief in the critical months of November and December 1998.

#### Most Significant Achievements:

USAID brokered the formation of a high level commission among the Court, the Assembly and the Attorney General to review and recommend legislation for modernization of the justice sector. As a result, a new Criminal Code is on the floor of the Assembly. Even more important, the Criminal Procedure Code, has been drafted and is now in committee.

The real growth rate of the agricultural sector dropped from 8.5 percent in 1997 to 3.5 percent in 1998 as a result of Hurricane Mitch but has slowly begun to recover. The agricultural growth rate is estimated at 4.8 percent in 1999. Although still insufficient, the recovery has come faster than expected. Indeed there have been record harvests in several important crops, including beans and coffee.

Historically there have been few cases of the falciparum species of malaria in Nicaragua. Rates of both falciparum and vivax were widely predicted to rise sharply after Hurricane Mitch. When falciparum malaria (by far the more dangerous of the two) began to rise, USAID, working through the Ministry of Health, US PVOs, and NGOs, distributed permethrine-impregnated mosquito nets to those most at risk, children and pregnant mothers in the affected areas. Morbidity rates plunged from 40% nationwide. In contrast both falciparum and vivax rates continued to rise in other parts of the country, clearly demonstrating the effectiveness of the USAID-funded activity.

Vitamin A deficiencies have traditionally affected about two thirds of children in rural areas. All sugar consumed in the Nicaragua is produced by six mills, of which the five largest have finally agreed to fortify their production with Vitamin A. This means that nearly all of the sugar produced in Nicaragua will now be fortified with Vitamin A, representing one of the most significant steps to improved childhood health - and one of the most cost-effective ways to achieve it.

The successful launching of our bilingual education program this year with the selection of 27 school will bring Nicaraguans from across a broad political and social spectrum together to focus on quality education. The bilingual education program serves both our education and democracy goals.

Compared to most other donors, USAID has moved rapidly to get reconstruction funds into the hands of the people and organizations that will assist Nicaraguan families to recover from the destruction and trauma caused by Hurricane Mitch. As of this writing, 94% of the CACEDRF funds managed by USAID for reconstruction have been put to work. At the same time, the

Mission has diversified activities supported by PL 480 Title II away from emphasizing child survival interventions to a more holistic approach to improving food security for Mitch-affected families during a two year transition period.



## **II. Results Review**

### **SO 1: More Political Participation, Compromise, and Transparency, 524-001**

**Mission Assessment:** Progress towards objectives is not meeting expectations. Political participation may be adversely affected by implementation of a power-sharing agreement between the two dominant political parties, and by related legal and constitutional reforms. Progress is slow on decentralization and resolution of property cases, and there continues to be inadequate transparency in government operations.

**Summary:** The program directly supports the Embassy's highest priority MPP goals related to consolidating democracy, achieving regional stability, and combating international crime, and thus contributes to the U.S. national interest of democracy and human rights.

USAID continues to strengthen democracy by helping the government resolve property cases, register voters, modernize the administration of justice, reform an archaic criminal justice system, and strengthen legislative and municipal government capabilities. The program also helps protect human rights, empower civil society, establish a modern governmental financial management system, and strengthen the Controller General's office. The program objectives include decreased political polarization, increased knowledge of the principles of democracy and the workings of government, and a strengthened civic culture.

Our program strengthens government at the national level by reforming the judicial system to ensure rule of law and due process and by strengthening election mechanisms, including the system of voter registration, civic education, and election monitoring by local NGOs. USAID also supports the GON's efforts to promote transparency and ethics in the management of public finances and by strengthening the national assembly's capacity to legislate and receive input from citizens and civil society. Our program assists the principal municipalities to provide basic services such as potable water and sanitation services to their residents.

**Key Results:** USAID reports on five indicators of progress for this objective: 1) changes in levels of tolerance and support for the political system; 2) passage of new codes to reform the judicial system; 3) the number of reported human rights violations by the GON; 4) percentage of households in USAID-assisted municipalities having access to basic services; and 5) degree of citizen participation in local government decision-making.

Tolerance/System Support. The biennial University of Pittsburgh survey measuring levels of tolerance and system support shows an increase in tolerance levels from 1997 but little change in system support. The composite score of tolerance and system support (factors assumed to lead to a stable democracy) continued its steady upward trend since 1991. The levels of tolerance now compare favorably with most of Latin America, according to the University of Pittsburgh. This is a product of many factors and USAID activities play only a minor role.

Code Reform. Although USAID's 1999 target of passage of the Administrative Litigation Code (sometimes called the "administrative procedure" code) was not achieved, this law to remove de facto civil immunity from Executive Branch agencies was drafted and is under review by the

congressional committee. On the other hand, USAID facilitated the formation among the Court, the Assembly and the Attorney General of a high-level commission to review and recommend essential legislation for modernization of the justice sector. A new Criminal Code is out of committee and on the floor of the Assembly, and the more significant Code of Criminal Procedure was drafted and in committee - both USAID targets. In addition, a new Organic Law for the Public Ministry is being discussed as part of the constitutional reforms. This law would create an independent Prosecutor's Office and allow for criminal procedural reform. Thus two of three targets were met and progress occurred on the Organic Law for the Public Ministry. Without USAID support, there would have been very little progress in Code reform overall. Recent changes in the membership of the Justice Commission of the National Assembly, however, have undercut the political will for reform. It is necessary to re-create a genuine broad-based consensus on the need for criminal procedural reform.

Human Rights. Our target for 1999 was a reduction in the number of reported violations committed by the government to 375. While the overall number of violations reported increased to over 500, we believe the *seriousness* of the violations has decreased markedly and that this indicator reflects more a greater willingness to denounce than a deterioration of the human rights situation. The creation of a formal office of Human Rights Ombudsman in 1999 was achieved with significant GON and other donor funding.

Municipal Governments and Participation. Hurricane Mitch led to a decrease in the percentage of the population with access to basic services. Nevertheless, the municipal strengthening activity continues to earn support from mayors and has been expanded from the original 14 communities to 25 communities. USAID's municipal project budget system being implemented in target communities has been adopted by other donors and by INIFOM for implementation nationwide. However, legislation to give INIFOM statutory authorization and systematize budget transfers to municipalities has not been enacted. Municipalities are suffering financially for this and other reasons, including reductions in allowable municipal tax rates.

On another front, because of USAID support for the Integrated Financial Management System (SIGFA), Nicaragua was one of only four countries in Latin America to publish a complete financial statement for 1999, and one of only three to publish its budget on a web site on the day it was approved. USAID, World Bank and IDB are assisting the GON to extend SIGFA to Ministries beyond the Finance Ministry.

**Performance and Prospects:** Nicaraguan democracy is approaching an important crossroad. The society remains highly polarized despite an agreement between the two dominant political parties. Also it is feared that the constitutional reforms resulting from the pact will strengthen their positions at the expense of the smaller parties. Implementation of these recent reforms, the upcoming municipal elections in November of 2000, and the movement toward formation of a Third Force by minority political parties will influence the future direction of political events.

USAID works with the Supreme Electoral Council to finance the registration of voters. While the percentage of applications processed increased to 81% in 1999, the cedulization process in the ad hoc municipalities has been exceedingly slow. True success will depend on results of the municipal elections for which the GON had not budgetted any funding. The Mission only has

\$300,000 available to support these elections which the GON estimates will cost \$22 million, an exceedingly high cost at about \$10 per voter.

Civil society continues to strengthen. The GON has incorporated civil society in the development of its Poverty Reduction Strategy required under HIPC but it reacts negatively to any critical comments by NGOs and others. Civil society must be given more systematic avenues of expression (public hearings, for example).

Other problems remain. Nicaragua must decentralize power more effectively and strengthen local governments. The Controller's office has lacked access to key government institutions. The Controller was jailed after a bitter conflict erupted with the Executive Branch. The dispute greatly heightened awareness of the corruption/transparency issues. The Government has developed a highly ambitious National Integrity Plan, but without priorities or resources. Important plans include civil service reform and a law ensuring public access to government information.

USAID has supported the Property Compensation Office (OCI) and the Public Cadastre by providing equipment and training to facilitate resolution of disputed property claims. However, the new system is not completely integrated, and OCI and Cadastre are still making adjustments to it. Opening of arbitration/mediation tribunals has been delayed. Expedient claims settlement has been hampered as a result.

The most promising area for USAID is that of code reform for the criminal justice system. Political differences are less marked in this area, and a consensus exists that reform is necessary. Conditionality for ESAF and HIPC debt forgiveness may force the government to adopt modern standards of transparency and openness. The Mission has no funding right now for assistance to judicial systems on the Atlantic Coast or for improved court administration. Success in the SO will depend on factors exogenous to the USAID program - mainly political will to adopt a modern system, rather than one dominated by political machines. Effective civil service reform will be one of the most important steps in this respect.

**Possible Adjustments to Plans:** Given the projected funding for FYs 2000 through 2003, current expenditure levels cannot be sustained. The original SO strategy anticipated obligations of approximately \$27 million for the period FY 2000 through FY 2003. If this is not possible, cutbacks will occur in penal reform, and it will not be possible to initiate activities in the Atlantic regions nor in judicial administration, among others. Final decisions in this respect will depend on where the Mission perceives the least political will for reform. With FY 2000 obligations cut more than half, an early release of FY 2001 funds will be absolutely necessary to avoid contract terminations.

**Other Donor Programs:** Sweden, the United Nations and European Union (EU) continue to support courthouse construction and penitentiary system reform. Spain, Sweden, the U.N., the IDB and World Bank have funded complementary activities in police training, legal reform, statistics, and judicial administration. The Danes and Swedes have worked on improving municipal administration in towns not covered by the USAID program, while the World Bank, IDB and EU have financed construction and rehabilitation projects. The IDB (internal regulations) and Taiwan (building construction) have helped the National Assembly. The World Bank, IDB and USAID joined in a multi-donor effort to carry out financial management reform. The Nordics,

Canada, France, Spain, and Germany have provided assistance to the Controller General, while the IDB is developing a program to improve skills of private sector auditors. The IDB is planning a new initiative in government procurement reform.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies:** Nicaraguan: Association of Nicaraguan Municipalities (AMUNIC), Ministry of Finance (including the Office of Quantification of Claims and the Property Registry), Supreme Electoral Council, National Assembly, Courts, Public Defenders, Attorney General, the Comptroller General, and the Nicaraguan Development Center and other local NGOs. United States: Casals and Associates, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), the Planning Associates Development Collaborative (PADCO), State University of New York, Checchi & Company Consulting, Inc., and Florida International University (FIU).

## Selected Performance Measures:

OBJECTIVE 1 More Political Participation, Transparency, and Compromise				
APPROVED: June 1995		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Nicaragua		
INDICATOR 1: Political System Support				
UNIT OF MEASURE : Percentage		Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: Biennial Survey	Baseline	1995		43%
		1996		
1997		45%	53%	
1998				
1999		55%	55%	
2000				
COMMENTS: Survey of attitudes carried out every two years by the University of Pittsburg.	Target	2001	55%	

<b>OBJECTIVE 1:</b> More Political Participation, Transparency and Compromise				
<b>APPROVED:</b> Feb 1997		<b>COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:</b> USAID/NICARAGUA		
<b>RESULT 1.1:</b> Consolidating the Rule of Law				
<b>INDICATOR 1:</b> New judicial codes adopted by National Assembly				
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b> Laws		<b>Year</b>	<b>Planned</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<b>SOURCE:</b> Publishing Law in La Gaceta	Baseline	1996	New Organic law for Courts passed by National Assembly (“NA”)	Organic Law for Courts presented to NA, vetoed by President in 1997.
<b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b>		1997	New Administrative Code Passed by NA	Administrative Code not yet passed by NA
<b>COMMENTS:</b> Original priority was Admin. Litigation Code. This was delayed, while Criminal Procedures and Penal Code reform accelerated. Public Defender’s Office also implemented ahead of schedule.		1998	Organic Law for Courts and Admin. Litigation Code enacted	Organic Law for Courts passed
		1999	Administrative Litigation Code Passed, new Criminal Procedures and Penal Codes drafted	New Criminal Procedures and Penal Codes drafted. Administrative Litigation Code pending. Public Defender’s Office functioning
		2000	New Penal Code passed	
	Target 2001	New Criminal Procedures Code passed, Public Defenders and Prosecutor’s Offices functioning		

OBJECTIVE More Political Participation, Transparency, and Compromise				
APPROVED: June 1995		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Nicaragua		
INDICATOR 2: Decrease in human rights violations				
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of human rights violations		Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: ANPDH in 1991-1997	Baseline	1996		573
		1997	500	354
1998		400	292	
1999		375	550	
2000		500		
COMMENT :	Target	2001	450	

OBJECTIVE 1: More Political Participation, Transparency and Compromise				
APPROVED: June 1995		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/NICARAGUA		
RESULT 1.3: : Strengthened civil society				
INDICATOR 1: Number of meetings held with the public				
UNIT OF MEASURE: Average number of meetings in project municipalities.		Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: Contractor documentation	Baseline	1996		5
		1997		15
1998		20	56	
1999		60	62	
COMMENTS: Given that the 1998 target was exceeded by a wide margin, outyear targets have been revised upward. They reflect modest increases in the number of municipal meetings since municipal elections are scheduled for 2000.	Target	2000	65	

OBJECTIVE 1: More Political Participation, Transparency and Compromise				
APPROVED: June 1995		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/NICARAGUA		
RESULT 1.4: Achieving good governance				
INDICATOR 1: Nicaraguan households with access to basic services, e.g., water and sanitation.				
UNIT OF MEASURE: %		Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: Municipal Decentralization & Autonomy Project.	Baseline	1993	0	47
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:		1996	50	52
		1997	55	64
COMMENTS: Data based on 41 cities, excluding Managua.		1998	67	65
1999		70	62	
	Target	2000	75	

## **SO 2: Sustainable Growth in Small Producer Employment and Income, 524-002**

**Mission Assessment:** Performance towards objectives remains on-track, despite the effects of Hurricane Mitch. Many on-going USAID activities are in Mitch-affected areas, and are activities that both helped farmers to recover from Mitch and to lay the foundation for disaster prevention, mitigation, and recovery.

**Summary:** This Strategic Objective directly supports the Agency's goals of achieving broad-based economic growth and encouraging agricultural development, and protecting the world's environment for long-term sustainability. Similarly, it directly supports the Embassy's MPP goal of sustainable economic growth, through assisting in the recovery of the agriculture sector and improving management of Nicaraguan protected areas.

The objective of this program is to increase the growth of incomes and employment opportunities for small producers, particularly in rural areas. Supporting the rational use of natural resources guarantees that this increase will be sustainable. The program also uses proven techniques of providing micro-credit to create jobs for the jobless in rural areas. We will accomplish this objective by: 1) helping small farmers diversify production and increase output in a sustainable way; 2) increasing small and micro-businesses in rural and urban areas; and 3) fostering a more rational use of natural resources. The ultimate customers are the small producers, under-employed, and unemployed, particularly in rural areas.

The agricultural program provides technical assistance to small farmers through Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs) and Nicaraguan Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to encourage the adoption of environmentally sustainable agricultural practices. It also supports a national seed improvement program and provides analytical assistance to GON land titling activities and land registry. USAID is strengthening rural credit unions, enabling them to provide financial services and mobilize savings in rural areas. It provides the resources to expand micro-enterprise lending for post harvest processing and storage, food processing, equipment manufacture and repair, and commercial services.

USAID's natural resources management activities help protect biologically important ecosystems by strengthening protected area management and by introducing environmentally sustainable agricultural practices into buffer zones surrounding the protected areas.

**Key Results:** USAID measures its contribution to economic growth in rural areas through changes in agricultural GDP. Following the devastating impact of Hurricane Mitch that cut 5 percentage points off agricultural GDP, growth inched up from 3.5% in 1998 to an estimated 4.8% in 1999. The agricultural GDP growth target was set at 7% before Mitch hit. USAID's assistance to more than 45,000 small farmers in 1999 is expected to contribute to an accelerated recovery in 2000.

In addition to assisting small farmers, more than 64,000 loans were made to micro-entrepreneurs in 1999. One phase of our micro-enterprise program begun under an earlier USAID PVO Co-Financing Project ended this year. Though USAID provided less than \$7.5 million in grant funds throughout the life of that project, more than \$64 million in loans, averaging only \$243, were made to a total of 62,000 beneficiaries during a five year period. The portfolio default rate was only 5 percent.

**Performance and Prospects:** The measures that USAID promotes under this objective, such as crop diversification, improved soil and water conservation, the adoption of environmentally sound cultivation

practices, and improved post-harvest storage, are precisely the types of interventions that are needed to help farmers and entrepreneurs recover from Mitch, mitigate future disasters, and build the base for steady growth.

In early 1999, several of USAID's partners used reprogrammed funds to distribute to nearly \$1.7 million worth of OFDA-financed seeds and agricultural equipment to Mitch-affected farmers. Although these activities provided immediate relief, they will also contribute to sustainable growth. For example, when Mitch devastated vegetable production in the northern part of the country, USAID took the opportunity to distribute improved varieties of seeds, and to promote improved vegetable production techniques. USAID financed the efforts of a number of farmer vegetable cooperatives to modernize, diversify, and expand production. The success of these cooperatives serves as a model to other vegetable producers. Some \$1.7 million were provided for sub-grants to seven Nicaraguan organizations to promote vegetable and shaded coffee production, and to introduce improved grain production techniques for the benefit of over 19,000 small farmers.

USAID also used the emergency seed program to distribute improved maize and bean seeds. In conjunction with distributing improved seed varieties, USAID's Seed Improvement Project was instrumental in securing the passage of a plant protection law that will protect the intellectual property rights of plant breeders. Harmonizing seed laws throughout the region is essential to the development of an effective seed production industry.

Building on our successful experience in micro-credit lending, USAID is providing another \$11.6 million for rural and urban micro-enterprise development. We have signed three cooperative agreements, with a total value of \$3.0 million with two USPVOs: FINCA and Pro Mujer; and with a local NGO: Fundacion Chispa. Two initiatives focusing on rural sector microenterprise and the development of business development services were also started. Approximately 20,000 micro-entrepreneurs, mostly women, will obtain loans during the next three years, bringing the total number of microenterprise beneficiaries to 86,000 by the year 2002.

In June 1999, an USAID-funded pilot project implemented by the Cooperative League of the U.S.A. (CLUSA) to promote organic and non-traditional agricultural products came to an end. That project directly benefited 3,500 producers, increasing their net incomes an average of 82% and generating over \$6 million in sales from the production of non-traditional crops. In late FY 1999, USAID awarded two new cooperative agreements, one follow-on award to CLUSA and the other to the World Relief Corporation. Both PVOs will be promoting improved technologies and marketing practices to small farmers in Nicaragua, including in Mitch-affected areas, and together the two programs will benefit approximately 15,000 producers. Similarly, USAID's Land Titling Project began at the end of FY 1999. This project will strengthen the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry's Land Market Unit and support sector studies needed to improve and accelerate the GON's land titling program.

USAID is assisting 24 rural credit unions, with a total of 11,329 members, of which 41% are women. Total savings shot up from \$39,715 in 1997 to more than \$500,000 by the end of 1999, providing a safe place to keep one's savings, as well as a source of loan funds.

USAID's natural resources management activities under this objective are in transition. In the year following Hurricane Mitch, staff resources were diverted from on-going natural resource management



activities to the more urgent disaster mitigation response under the SpO thus limiting progress in the regular program. As was reported previously, the first phase of the USAID-funded Mombacho Protected Area program was completed in FY 1999. The GON authorized the Cocibolca Foundation, a USAID partner, to manage the area, making it Nicaragua's first example of a public/private sector partnership for park management. As a direct result of Cocibolca's management, the park now has thousands of paying visitors per year. USAID will expand this model to ten other protected areas.

USAID is also supporting rational development of the buffer zone surrounding the protected area, introducing shade-grown, organic coffee and cacao. The activity is exceptionally important in preserving the biodiversity of the area, while doubling the incomes of the farmers in more than twenty cooperatives in the zone.

**Possible Adjustments to Plans:** None prior to the Mission development of a new country strategy during the year 2000.

**Other Donor Programs:** Many other donors are active in agriculture, micro-enterprise, and natural resources management. The European Union (EU) and Japan are working on broad rural development and agriculture support activities through the Rural Development Institute. Some donors joined USAID in supporting the GON's emergency basic grains planting program. Others are contributing to GON agricultural rehabilitation programs. The EU has financed a basic grains marketing project. USAID collaborated with the IDB to create a Micro-enterprise Recovery Fund that is helping micro-enterprise credit institutions recover from Hurricane Mitch. The European Community and Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI) also have projects for small and micro-enterprises. The Danish and German governments are providing a significant amount of aid for environmental conservation, while the . World Bank has designed a \$6.4 million forestry program to start in 2000. USAID and the World Bank are also collaborating on a Bank-funded activity to resolve land tenure issues.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies:** Winrock International; Development Alternatives Inc.; the World Relief Corporation; the Cooperative League of the United States of America; the GON PL-480 Secretariat; the World Council of Credit Unions; Foundation for Microenterprise Support (FAMA); Pro Mujer; the Cocibolca Foundation; and the Alistar Foundation.

OBJECTIVE 2: Sustainable Growth in Small Producer Income and Employment				
APPROVED: June 1995		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Nicaragua		
INDICATOR 1: Agriculture growth rate (GDP)				
UNIT : Percentage annual growth		Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: Central Bank, National Accounts Department.	Baseline	1994	N/A	3.6%
		1995	N/A	5.0%
1996		7%	8.0%	
1997		7%	8.5%	
1998		7%	4.2%	
1999		7%	4.8%	
COMMENT: The agriculture sector continues to suffer from the effects of Hurricane Mitch.	Target	2000	7%	

OBJECTIVE 2: Sustainable Growth in Small Producer Income and Employment						
APPROVED: June 1995		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Nicaragua				
RESULT 2.1: Helping small farmers to diversify their agricultural production and increase output in a sustainable way						
INDICATOR 2.1: Farmers accessing USAID activities						
UNIT: Number of farmers		Year	Planned		Actual	
SOURCE: Program Evaluation and progress Reports by UPANIC APENN, CLUSA, UNAG UNICAFE and others			Female	Male	Female	Male
	Baseline	1994	N/A	5,000	N/A	7,500
		1995	N/A	8,500	N/A	8,800
		1996	N/A	12,000	4,000	16,000
		1997	5,000	20,000	5,500	24,300
		1998	6,000	22,400	6,500	26,500
		1999	6,500	25,600	11,000	34,000
		2000	11,000	34,000		
			2001			
	Target	2002				

OBJECTIVE 2: Sustainable Growth in Small Producer Income and Employment								
APPROVED: June 1995		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/NICARAGUA						
RESULT 2.2: Increasing small and micro-businesses in rural and urban areas								
INDICATOR 2.2: Number of micro-entrepreneurs receiving loans under USAID projects.								
UNIT: # of people		Year	Female		Male		Total	
SOURCE: USAID Program data.			Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual
	Baseline	1994		0		0		
COMMENTS: Corrections have been made to 1998 figures previously reported.		1995	4,900	7,100	2,300	600	7,200	7,700
		1996	15,000	14,000	8,553	2,642	23,553	16,642
		1997	28,000	28,720	5,000	5,434	33,000	34,154
		1998	35,000	43,330	10,000	5,405	45,000	48,635
		1999	43,000	54,858	12,000	9,300	55,000	64,158
		2000	61,000		10,000		71,000	
		2001	67,000		11,000		77,000	
	Target	2002	73,000		13,000		86,000	

OBJECTIVE 2: Sustainable Growth in Small Producer Income and Employment				
APPROVED: June 1995		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Nicaragua		
RESULT 2.3: Natural resources being used more rationally				
INDICATOR 1: Protected areas management index				
UNIT : Index score		Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: NGOs managing protected areas, MARENA	Baseline	1994		23
		1995		29
1996			34	
1997			40	
1998			44	
1999		25/46		
2000		35/50		
COMMENT : The index is based on the Parks in Peril system. The four categories of the index are: protection (30), management (20), financing (10), and participation (20). The baseline is calculated when USAID support begins. Some of the five Phase I areas are no longer receiving support from the mission (Malaya); others are tracked through USAID's regional program PROARCA (Cayos Miskitos).  For FY 1999-2001, the first number indicates the average score for the Phase II areas, and the second number the average score for the Phase I areas.  Sources/Baseline. The baseline data was collected by MARENA protected areas staff who have experience from the early 1980s. The NGOs who sign co-management agreements for each area are responsible for collecting the data for the index, and use it as a monitoring tool. For areas not under co-management, data is collected by MARENA staff..	Target	2001	40/52	

### **SO 3: Better Educated, Healthier, and Smaller Families, 524-003**

**Mission Assessment:** Progress towards objectives continues to exceed expectations.

**Summary:** By the end of the program, the population of Nicaragua will be both healthier and better educated. USAID will encourage this transformation by improving basic education, primary health care, nutrition and reproductive health.

This strategic objective directly supports Agency objectives of “World population stabilized and human health protected”, and “Human capacity built through education and training”. Smaller, better educated, and healthier families are essential to achieving the U.S. Embassy’s Mission Performance Plan goal of sustainable economic growth and development. USAID’s education program also supports three of the four Summit of the Americas’ themes assigned to the U.S. in the education area.

**Key Results:** Child Survival funds have improved integrated health care provided at community health centers; expanded community-based nutrition education and counseling for mothers of young children; and led directly to near complete nation-wide sugar fortification with Vitamin A. Child Survival funds have also improved the quality of the primary education system by expanding the nationwide network of 168 model schools. These schools serve as demonstration and training sites for teachers throughout the Nicaraguan school system. USAID used DA funds to increase the demand for comprehensive reproductive health services by employing social marketing strategies and providing services tailored to youth. At the same time, USAID has helped to strengthen the supply of reproductive health services by training public and private sector health staff in contraceptive technologies and logistics.

Before Hurricane Mitch, Nicaragua had made rapid advances in education and health, exceeding expectations in both sectors. After the hurricane, USAID-supported local NGOs and US PVOs working in health and education re-directed their resources to provide disaster relief. As a result - and despite the unprecedented damage resulting from Hurricane Mitch - we are still exceeding our performance targets in basic education, exceeding our targets in reproductive health and, for the third consecutive year, exceeding most of our targets in child survival.

The 1998 Demographic Health Survey (DHS) documented Nicaragua’s impressive drop in total fertility rate (TFR) and infant mortality rate (IMR) during the previous five years. Three performance indicators using data from reliable public and private sector sources illustrate the continued improvement in women’s and children’s health, despite the devastation resulting from Mitch: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR), immunization coverage, and percentage of births assisted by trained personnel. These proxy indicators show Nicaragua continuing the impressive trend in TFR and IMR established by the 1998 DHS.

In the education sector, the Mission is using the Active Student Participation Index (ASPI) as its key education indicator, using 1998 data as the baseline. ASPI is a composite measure of program effectiveness that rates the degree to which students participated actively in the classroom, used instructional materials, and participated in student governments. The ASPI increased from 23% in 1998 to 32% in 1999, exceeding expectations by 4%.

**Performance and Prospects:** Micronutrient deficiencies remain a serious problem, especially in rural areas. The National Micronutrient Survey found that 67% of Nicaraguan children suffer from Vitamin A deficiency. USAID Child Survival funds helped Nicaragua achieve a major breakthrough in nutrition this year that will benefit all Nicaraguans: the five largest sugar producers (out of six) began fortifying nearly all of the sugar produced in Nicaragua with Vitamin A. This single cost-effective intervention will directly and significantly improve the health of the two thirds of Nicaraguan children who suffer from some degree of Vitamin A deficiency. USAID funded technical assistance on fortification technology and for a media campaign describing the benefits of fortification.

The 1998 DHS highlighted that despite intensive PVO feeding programs, the percentage of children suffering from chronic childhood malnutrition (stunting) has not decreased; stunting afflicted up to one third of children. In response, USAID will address chronic malnutrition through new initiatives in our on-going bilateral project, PROSALUD, working collaboratively with communities, US PVOs and local MOH officials in the target departments of Boaco, Matagalpa and Jinotega. PROSALUD's decentralized approach to nutrition works at the community level by teaching mothers how to reduce and treat child illness, emphasizing mother-to-mother counseling on nutrition and feeding practices using locally available products.

PROSALUD also works to improve care at local public health centers by training health care personnel, upgrading facilities, and improving management information systems. While it is too early to see an effect on childhood mortality, PROSALUD's Integrated Management of Child Illness (IMCI) is having a positive influence on mothers' behavior. The 1998 DHS found that exclusive breastfeeding of infants up to 4 months of age had increased to 30%. US PVOs working with PROSALUD report that exclusive breastfeeding up to four months continues among 30% to 40% of women in project intervention areas. Deaths from diarrheal diseases and pneumonia dropped nearly 50% from 1998 to 1999. The fact that these decreases occurred in the year immediately following Mitch illustrates the effectiveness of the systems.

In reproductive health, USAID support to the Ministry of Health (MINSA) has improved contraceptive logistics management, reducing the oversupply of contraceptive products, increasing the effectiveness of the product mix, and reducing costs to the government and the donor community. As a result of USAID technical assistance and training, MINSA, municipalities, hospitals, health centers and health posts can forecast demand more accurately and ensure delivery of contraceptives on a timely basis. We expect these activities to produce better data on contraceptive consumption, demand, and needs over the next year – and to lead to a higher CPR with a corresponding decrease in the fertility rate.

USAID has also encouraged Profamilia, a local NGO, to move from a narrow focus on family planning to becoming the leading Nicaraguan private provider of a broad range of family health services, including contraceptive social marketing, reproductive health, and social services for youth. Profamilia's network of clinics reached 135,000 women in 1999.

USAID's Basic Education Program will increase access to quality education and increase community and parent participation in the schools. The program places special emphasis on

rural multi-grade schools, and on bilingual education on the Atlantic Coast for Miskitu, Mayangna, and Creole English-speaking communities. The USAID strategy is to use model schools and the national teacher-training network to improve primary education nationwide.

The second phase of the program (BASE II) began in March 1999, with the expansion urban, rural and bilingual model schools from 94 to 168. The program will link the new model schools to the normal schools that train and license primary school teachers. In 1999 BASE trained 2,500 teachers, directors, and supervisors who have now trained more than 20,000 primary school teachers through the decentralized National Teacher Training Network.

BASE II launched its bilingual education component this year, selecting 27 bilingual schools, mostly in rural Atlantic Coast communities and establishing a presence in the northern region. Led by USAID and the Ministry, teachers, school administrators and community leaders from the region drafted a multi-year action plan for bilingual intercultural education, working together for over a year to define their educational needs, goals and objectives.

Bilingual intercultural education has brought together citizens from all points on the political spectrum, some formerly Contra and some Sandinista, as they leave politics aside to focus on providing the best education for their children thus helping to achieve not only our education goals, but also those of democracy.

**Possible Adjustment to Plans:** Nicaragua faces a serious threat from HIV/AIDS. Data from UNAIDS indicates that Nicaragua is the only country in Central America where HIV/AIDS prevalence rates increased by more than 100% per year since 1994. USAID/Nicaragua concluded an assessment on HIV/AIDS in February 2000 to define ways of addressing this emerging health issue. In response to MINSA requests, USAID will assist the central Ministry staff in financial planning, and tracking and managing expenditures, building on the National Health Accounts methodology USAID began here in 1997.

**Other Donor Programs:** Although USAID remains the largest bilateral donor in the sector, MINSA currently receives funding from over 16 bilateral and multi-lateral donors for 26 on-going projects. IDB and World Bank remain major players. IDB's Atlantic Coast loan supports improved supervision of primary school teachers. The World Bank and Japan finance both hospital and school construction and renovation; the World Bank also funds teacher training and textbooks,. USAID funds Nicaragua's immunization program through an agreement with PAHO. USAID and UNFPA signed a tri-partite agreement this year with the MOH on contraceptive supplies. LAC Bureau funding to PAHO last year produced Nicaragua's first National Health Account. UNESCO/Holland and UNICEF support education planning, curriculum development and training.

**Major Contractors and Grantees:** The U.S. contractor for the PROSALUD project is Management Sciences for Health; Academy for Educational Development is the contractor for BASE II. Leading Nicaraguan partners include the MINSA, MECD, and the Nicaraguan Association for the Promotion of Family Welfare (PROFAMILIA). Technical assistance is also provided by centrally-managed activities through the G/PHN field support mechanism and by LAC

Bureau regional projects. International Agency Partners include IDB, World Bank, PAHO, UNFPA, and UNICEF.



OBJECTIVE 3: BETTER EDUCATED, HEALTHIER, SMALLER FAMILIES					
APPROVED: June 1995		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/NICARAGUA			
KEY INDICATOR 1: Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)					
UNIT OF MEASURE: Deaths per thousand			Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: 1998 Demographic Health Survey (DHS)		Baseline	1993		58
			1995		56
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:			1996	55	50
			1997	49	45*
COMMENTS: * 1997 figure from DHS with 50% of sample reported. Between surveys, proxy indicator is immunization coverage rates. IMR will be reported in the next national Demographic Health Survey (DHS)			1998		40
			1999	39	
			2000	38	
			2001	37	
			2002	36	
		Target	2003	35	

OBJECTIVE 3: Better Educated, Healthier, Smaller Families				
APPROVED: June 1995		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/NICARAGUA		
KEY INDICATOR 2: Total Fertility Rate (TFR)				
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of children		Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: 1998 Demographic Health Survey (DHS)	Baseline	1993		4.6
		1995	4.4	
1996		4.2		
1997		4.1	3.8*	
1998			3.9	
1999		3.8		
2000		3.7		
2001		3.6		
2002		3.5		
COMMENTS: *1997 figure from DHS with 50% of sample reported. Between surveys, proxy indicator is Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR). Total Fertility Rate (TFR) will be reported in the next national Demographic Health Survey (DHS).	Target	2003	3.4	

OBJECTIVE 3: BETTER EDUCATED, HEALTHIER, SMALLER FAMILIES			
APPROVED: June 1995		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID Nicaragua	
RESULT 3.1: Integrated child survival services and practices			
INDICATOR 1: Vaccination Coverage Rates-Polio3, DPT3 (including Pentavalent), MMR			
UNIT OF MEASURE: % target population			
SOURCE: PAHO and Ministry of Health (MOH)			
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: This indicator tracks targeted efforts in improving child survival and reflects both outreach activities by the PVOs in promoting immunization and the efforts of the public sector.	Year	Planned	Actual
	1993 (B)		94, 78, 93
	1994		84, 74, 73
COMMENTS: We will report on Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in the next National Demographic Health Survey (DHS).  For this R4 we will use data from PAHO and the Ministry of Health (MOH) to report on Immunization coverage as a proxy indicator for the IMR.  Immunization coverage must be at or above 90% to maintain control of immuno-preventable diseases and avoid re-introduction of these diseases. MOH figures may under-report the denominator, but the absence of child deaths from immuno-preventable diseases in 1999 confirms the success of this program.	1995	80, 80, 80	96, 85, 81
	1996	80, 80, 80	98, 89, 89
	1997	90, 90, 90	94, 91, 92
	1998	90, 90, 90	91, 86, 99
	1999	90, 90, 90	93, 90, 97
	2000	90, 90, 90	
	2001	90, 90, 90	
	2002	90, 90, 90	
	2003	90, 90, 90	

<b>OBJECTIVE:</b> BETTER EDUCATED, HEALTHIER, SMALLER FAMILIES			
<b>APPROVED:</b> June 1995		<b>COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:</b> USAID Nicaragua	
<b>RESULT 3.2:</b> comprehensive reproductive health services			
<b>INDICATOR 1:</b> Births attended by trained personnel			
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b> %	<b>Year</b>	Planned	Actual
<b>SOURCE:</b> Demographic Health Survey (DHS) and Ministry of Health Statistics between surveys.	1993		61%
<b>INDICATOR/DESCRIPTION:</b> This indicator tracks efforts to improve maternal and neonatal health and promotes safe motherhood. The percent of births attended by trained personnel is measured with data from the Ministry of Health (MOH).	1995	62 %	NA
	1996	63%	NA
	1997	64%	N/A
<b>COMMENTS:</b> We suspect that the number of home deliveries is higher than reported, so the denominator may lower than it should be. However the rate continues to increase. The 1998 DHS data confirms this trend, with 65% in comparison to 61% (DHS-1993). Moreover, the 1993 DHS did not include the Atlantic Coast, a region with limited access to health services, so these figures may not reflect the full magnitude of the improvement. Both the 1993 and 1998 DHS figures include the public and private sector. For comparability, we will use the 1998 DHS figure of 65% as the future baseline figure.	1998 (B)	65%	65%
	1999	66%	
	2000	67%	
	2001	68%	
	2002	69%	
	2003	70%	

<b>OBJECTIVE:</b> BETTER EDUCATED, HEALTHIER, SMALLER FAMILIES			
<b>APPROVED:</b> June 1995		<b>COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:</b> USAID Nicaragua	
<b>RESULT 3.2:</b> Comprehensive reproductive health services			
<b>INDICATOR 2:</b> Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR)			
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b> % use	Year	Planned	Actual
<b>SOURCE:</b> Ministry of Health (MOH)	1995 (B)		45%*
<b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> CPR measures the percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49) who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method at a particular point in time.	1996	46%	51%
	1997	47%	47%
<b>COMMENTS:</b> We will report Total Fertility Rate (TFR) after the next National Demographic Health Survey (DHS). For this R4 we will report on CPR as a proxy indicator for TFR using data from the MOH. Profamilia, our primary NGO will begin collecting this data in 2000. For comparability this year, we are using MOH data for the 1997 CPR as a baseline. The MOH calculates CPR by using the # of users (women who receive contraceptives at public health facilities) as the numerator and a projection of the number women of reproductive age (WRA) as the denominator. The use of this projection for the denominator could contribute to under-reporting.  The DHS calculates CPR from data collected at the household level. The two sources are not truly compatible; we cannot compare DHS survey data with that from the MOH. We will continue using the DHS as our baseline and will consider the CPR from the MOH as a proxy indicator that we will replace with the DHS figure as available.	1998	48%	47%
	1999	49%	56%
	2000	57%	
	2001	58%	
	2002	59%	
	2003	60%	

<b>OBJECTIVE NAME:</b> BETTER EDUCATED, HEALTHIER, SMALLER FAMILIES			
<b>APPROVED:</b> June 1995		<b>COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:</b> USAID Nicaragua	
<b>RESULT NAME:</b> Better Educated, Healthier, Smaller Families			
<b>INDICATOR:</b> Composite Active Student Participation Index (ASPI)			
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b> Percent			
<b>SOURCE:</b> BASE II Project Longitudinal Study / Ministry of Education, Culture & Sports			
<b>INDICATOR/DESCRIPTION:</b> The ASPI consists of the percent of student-centered participation, materials availability & use, and the level of participation in student government. The highest ASPI was found in the BASE I model multi-grade schools, followed by the model regular schools.	Year	Planned	Actual
	1998	--(A)	23%(A)
	1999	28%(A) -- (B)	32%(A) 19%(B)
<b>COMMENTS:</b>  A = 15 original BASE I model schools Target: 5% increase annually  B: 20 new BASE II model schools Target(10 regular/multigrade) 5% increase annually Target (10 bilingual) 3% increase annually  Targets for bilingual schools are lower because of the relative poverty, lack of infrastructure, and cultural challenges of working in the region.	2000	33%(A) 23% (B)	
	2001	38% (A) 27% (B)	
	2002	43% (A) 31% (B)	

## **SpO : Rapid Reconstruction and Sustainable Recovery in Mitch-Affected Areas, 524-004**

**Mission Assessment:** Progress towards objectives is on track. The Agency's report entitled "Hurricanes Mitch and Georges: From Relief to Reconstruction" provides additional information on progress under this SpO through January 2000.

**Summary:** This Special Objective directly supports the Agency's objective of saving lives, reducing suffering associated with disasters, and re-establishing conditions necessary for political and economic development. The SpO also supports the Embassy's MPP goal of steady, sustainable economic growth and development of Nicaragua by assisting with post-Mitch rehabilitation and by establishing systems and procedures to mitigate the effects of future natural disasters.

The program will achieve the following changes: 1) the health of Mitch-affected families will be improved; 2) the means of earning a living will be restored for farmers, micro-entrepreneurs, and laborers in Mitch-affected areas; 3) the vulnerability to flooding and other natural disasters will be mitigated; 4) conditions necessary for primary school students to learn will be restored; and 5) basic infrastructure in selected Mitch-affected municipalities will be repaired. The direct customers are the families affected by Hurricane Mitch. Insofar as the program will provide the training and infrastructure to mitigate future natural disasters, all Nicaraguans are the ultimate customers.

Hurricane Mitch, the worst natural disaster to hit Central America in centuries, caused severe flooding and many landslides, destroying a significant percentage of the infrastructure and sharply disrupting the Nicaraguan economy. USAID/Nicaragua's Special Objective (SpO) Rapid Reconstruction and Sustainable Recovery comprises its post-hurricane reconstruction plan, with activities focussing on five sectors: public health; economic reactivation; disaster mitigation and environmental planning; education; and local governments.

In coordination with the communities, municipalities and the GON, USAID and its development partners have made detailed plans for activities that will benefit more than 300,000 of the most-affected. The focus of our assistance is Nicaragua's northern and northwestern departments, and along the Rio Coco in the Atlantic region. This area includes more than 120 municipalities, and more than 300 small communities. USAID is also coordinating activities of nine other USG agencies implementing relief and reconstruction programs in Nicaragua. The original design of the SpO did not anticipate how much the Mission's workload would increase as a result of the added burden of coordinating these other USG agency activities.

**Key Results:** More than 94% of the funds managed directly by USAID have been committed; implementation of reconstruction and recovery activities has begun. This puts the USG ahead of almost all other donors in complying with pledges made at Stockholm in May 1999. The mission has also catalyzed the coordination of the reconstruction programs of nine other US Government agencies.

Emergency PL 480 Title II commodities and OFDA funding filled critical needs between the time Mitch hit Nicaragua and the CACEDRF funds were approved in late May 1999. Some \$8.5

million of funds redirected from our regular development program were used for quick-response interventions in access roads, health, education, agricultural production and rehabilitation.

Simple household-size water filters were distributed to 39,000 families in 20 municipalities affected. Some 58,000 mosquito nets impregnated with an approved chemical to repel and kill insects were distributed free to families in rural areas. The mosquito that carries falciparum malaria is a night-biter, so these nets protect sleeping families while they are most at risk. Although these nets were the only intervention used, MOH epidemiologists found that falciparum rates dropped precipitously in areas where the nets were distributed, while the rates of both falciparum and vivax continued to increase in other areas throughout the country, providing prima facie evidence of the effectiveness of USAID's intervention. Next year, USAID will finance a regional DHS next year to measure the effect of activities supported by CACEDRF funds.

The bulk of the funds allocated to Economic Reactivation and for Disaster Mitigation have been awarded through ten grants to U.S. private voluntary organizations that have substantial experience in Nicaragua. The grantees include CARE, Catholic Relief Services, World Relief, the Cooperative League of the U.S.A., Save the Children, Project Concern International, ADRA, and Alistar. Six grants, totaling \$2 million, have been awarded for micro-enterprise lending. To supplement these grants, USAID has signed Participating Agency Service Agreements (PASAs) with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (for support in agriculture reactivation and watershed management) and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (to assist in the recovery of the economically important shrimp industry), and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (for assistance in road rehabilitation and watershed management). In addition, contracts with U.S. consulting firms have been signed to procure technical assistance in the agriculture sector.

In March 1999, a USDA team identified sites that threatened of loss of life and property, if not corrected. The most serious threat was that Posoltega would flood again with the advent of the rainy season. USAID collaborated with the GON to reprogram local currency generations from PL 480 Title I to correct the problem. This construction of a protecting dike was completed in the summer, but deficiencies in the dike led to its breaching in mid-November 1999. A gabion wall in Los Horcones, and reinforced drainage channels to protect Pueblo Nuevo and Limay have also been completed.

USAID provided \$2 million to recapitalize the loan portfolios of the following micro-finance organizations: Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Fundacion CHISPA, FAMA, FINCA, Katalysis, and Pro Mujer. Emergency loan rescheduling ensured institutional survival as well as the survival of the "repayment ethic" that USAID and its partners have worked to instill.

**Performance and Prospects:** Deep wells, latrines, and sanitation systems are essential to preventing outbreaks of water-borne diseases. USAID's Environmental Health Project (EHP) will provide water, sanitation and hygiene education technical assistance to NGOs and PVOs helping them provide potable water and sanitation services for 100,000 people. USAID will also develop a national campaign to improve maintenance of water and sanitation infrastructure.

USAID's PROSALUD project will provide oversight for repair and reconstruction of public sector health service infrastructure and re-building 43 priority health centers and posts located in the most remote and hard-to-reach Mitch-affected areas. PROSALUD will provide more general management support and staff training for another 149 health units damaged by Mitch. As 40% of these facilities now lack access to potable water, PROSALUD is working in partnership with EHP to address this critically important health problem. By the end of the two-year reconstruction period, PROSALUD will provide these facilities with adequate infrastructure, supplies and equipment, trained staff, and management systems to ensure that all of them are fully functioning.

While PROSALUD works on improving the supply side of health service delivery, US PVOs will complement these efforts by working to generate community demand for these services. The PVOs will mobilize and educate communities on how to use better health practices and improve child feeding and nutrition. Other Mitch-related health sector activities include targeted efforts to improve quality of care and reduce maternal mortality, strengthening integrated management of childhood illness and nutrition, expanding of private sector family health services and conducting targeted surveys to evaluate program impact.

Adoption of environmentally sustainable agriculture practices, reclaiming and rehabilitating agriculture land, and rehabilitation of farm-to-market roads are all essential to restoring economic activity in Nicaragua. Over 20,000 people will receive cash payments for their work on rehabilitating 1,000 kilometers of rural roads. USAID partners are also stabilizing stream banks planting high-value timber and fruit trees to reduce flooding and soil erosion.

USAID programs are also encouraging introduction of new technologies and crop varieties for high-value products, including organic crops, fruits and vegetables, flowers, herbs, and other crops to diversify production, reducing farmers' vulnerabilities to natural disasters and to downturns in prices of basic grains.

In addition, USAID is continuing to help stabilize sites prone to flooding or landslides, and providing training at the community level to help municipalities prepare for natural disasters.

CARE initiated a cash-for-work road rehabilitation program in 1999, which provided over 4,300 person-months of work to approximately 2,750 households in Mitch-affected areas, and more than 100 kilometers of road have been rehabilitated. Using USAID funding, CARE is now implementing a much larger, two-year effort. Similarly, USAID's support to CARE enabled 350 families, survivors of the Posoltega mudslide, to begin farming on a 70 hectare parcel where they had been relocated. The success of this project has led to a larger effort to assist 2000 families in the Posoltega area.

USAID will re-furnish and repair 570 classrooms on the Rio Coco River system, in Posoltega, in the Nueva Vida resettlement near Managua, and in other Mitch-affected areas. USAID will restock classrooms with school supplies, instructional materials and classroom equipment, and re-furnish them with school tables and chairs constructed by NGOs and community members. All schools will be periodically re-supplied and re-equipped over the 2-year period, with have the shipments taking place in the first year. Moreover, at least half of all re-furnishing and repair

needs will be met during the first year. Teachers are being trained to address the special needs of students in Posoltega, where the mudslide left many children orphaned and traumatized. In Nueva Vida, where schools are experiencing high rates of desertion, alcohol/drug use, and gang involvement, students will also be provided with practical, after-school work addressing community needs.

USAID municipal autonomy and development activities have been extended to cover Mitch-affected communities. Twenty-two municipalities in Esteli, Madriz, Nueva Segovia, Leon, Chinandega, Matagalpa, and Managua will receive funding for small-scale repairs. Repair work on the Posoltega dike was completed in mid-November 1999. Projects to repair other municipal infrastructure are expected to begin in early 2000, including restoring the water drainage system in Leon; building a containment wall for the Rio Grande in Matagalpa; and re-paving streets in Tipitapa.

Before Hurricane Mitch, the Mission's Title II Food Assisted Child Survival Program provided monthly rations of corn-soy blend and vegetable oil to around 19,000 beneficiaries. After the disaster, Title II PVOs immediately suspended these activities and converted them into large emergency feeding programs. At the height of the relief phase, one of our Title II partners, Save the Children, was coordinating emergency food distribution to some 190,000 disaster victims in the Leon/Chinandega area. ADRA supervised distribution of 1200 metric tons of food aid and implemented projects worth \$6.5 million (only \$2 million from USAID) in food, agriculture, health, water and sanitation, infrastructure and clothing that reached more than 200,000 people.

In the months following the disaster, the PVO's converted these relief activities into Food-for-Work programs to help rehabilitate Nicaragua's damaged infrastructure. These include FFW activities for infrastructure repair, economic reactivation and improved agriculture practices, as well as supplemental feeding programs that complement other Mission health activities. During the Mitch Supplemental period, our Title II Cooperating sponsors are implementing Transitional Assistance Programs (TAPS) that incorporate food aid into a wide variety of reconstruction and recovery activities. During the TAP period, USAID/Nicaragua will work with USDA, BHR/FFP, and our PVO partners to carry out a food needs assessment and to design a Mission food security strategy that incorporates both USAID and USDA-managed food assistance programs, and which will be an integral part of the Mission's next 5-year country strategy.

USAID has signed Participating Agency Service Agreements with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. In addition, USAID/Nicaragua is coordinating the activities of other US Government Agencies involved in the Mitch reconstruction program. These agencies include the US Department of Agriculture, US Geological Survey, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Federal Emergency Management Administration, U.S. Centers for Disease Control and the Environmental Protection Agency. Together, these agencies are contributing nearly \$10 million towards activities that complement those planned by the USAID Mission.

**Possible Adjustments to Plans:** None contemplated at this time.



**Other Donor Programs:** The USG will provide approximately 10% of the total donor funding supporting Nicaragua's reconstruction. Other major contributors are Japan, the Interamerican Development Bank (IDB), World Bank, EU, the Nordic countries and Spain.

Some donors have increased support for existing primary health care programs. The Swedes fund regional health departments adjacent to those supported by USAID. The World Bank, IDB and Japan fund hospital construction and renovation, other health infrastructure projects, and urban water/sanitation projects. A new \$40 million World Bank and IDB health sector loan will finance infrastructure, supplies and facilities.

The Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI), the German GTZ, the Swiss Development Cooperation (COSUDE), IDB and the UNDP, provide credit for small farmers and micro-entrepreneurs. The EU and Japan are working on broad rural development and agriculture support activities through the Rural Development Institute.

International recovery and reconstruction assistance to the education sector totals \$21 million, including a \$13.3 million World Bank loan to be used for textbooks and school supplies, desks and furniture, vehicles, and technical advice. The Japanese International Cooperation Agency began construction of 130 new schools during 1999.

Protierra, a World Bank-funded project implemented by INIFOM, has invested in infrastructure in 50 affected municipalities, focussing on rural projects, such as wells and water systems, latrines, and road maintenance. A second phase is scheduled to begin in 2000. The World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank, with technical assistance from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, are implementing sizeable road rehabilitation programs. Some USAID-funded programs are receiving co-financing from other donors. The European ECHO, for example, jointly funded the CARE pilot cash for work program.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies:** FISE, Alistar Foundation, the Adventist Development Relief Agency, the Academy for Educational Development (AED), Camp Dresser & McKee, CARE, Catholic Relief Services, Cooperative League of the United States of America, Management Sciences for Health, Project Concern International, Save the Children, University Research Corporation, World Relief Corporation, Chemonics, Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu, Development Alternatives Inc., and RAISE.

<b>OBJECTIVE</b> Rapid Reconstruction and Sustainable Recovery in Mitch-Affected Areas				
<b>APPROVED:</b> June 1999		<b>COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:</b> USAID/Nicaragua		
<b>INDICATOR :</b> Number of deaths due to acute diarrhea in target areas				
<b>UNIT :</b> Number of deaths		<b>Year</b>	<b>Planned</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<b>SOURCE:</b> MINSA data	Baseline	1998		251
		1999	250	144
<b>COMMENT :</b> Target is to maintain number of deaths at or below pre-Mitch levels.		2000	250	
	Target	2001	250	

SpO: Rapid Reconstruction and Sustainable Recovery in Mitch-Affected Areas				
APPROVED: July 1999		SAID/Nicaragua		
INDICATOR 2 Number of farmers, laborers and micro-entrepreneurs who receive benefits from USAID reconstruction assistance				
	Year	Gender	Planned	Actual
UNIT: Number of households	1998 (B)			0
SOURCE: PVOs, NGOs, and Contractors receiving USAID funding.	1999	Male	6,914	15,007
		Female	3,102	4,774
COMMENT : The indicator measures the number of individuals directly benefiting from activities or "heads of households" (in other words, the number of beneficiaries is not calculated by multiplying beneficiary families by average family size).	2000	Male	52,710	
		Female	17,273	
	2001	Male	66,677	
		Female	26,906	

OBJECTIVE Rapid Reconstruction and Sustainable Recovery in Mitch-Affected Areas				
APPROVED: June 1999		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Nicaragua		
INDICATOR : Exigency and non-exigency threat conditions corrected				
UNIT : Number corrected		Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE:	Baseline	1999	0	0
		2000	3	
		2001	17	
COMMENT: By the April 2000, the USDA assessment teams will have a preliminary list of threat conditions to be remedied. This will be the minimum target.	Target	2002	20	

OBJECTIVE Rapid Reconstruction and Sustainable Recovery in Mitch-Affected Areas				
APPROVED: June 1999		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Nicaragua		
INDICATOR : Classrooms in Mitch-affected areas re-supplied, re-equipped and/or re-furnished				
UNIT : Number of classrooms		Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE:	Baseline	1999	0	0
COMMENT: All 570 schoolrooms will be supplied and equipped in a series of six tranches. The first three tranches, with equipment and supplies for all schools simultaneously.		2000	50%	
		2001	80%	
	Target	2002	570	

OBJECTIVE Rapid Reconstruction and Sustainable Recovery in Mitch-Affected Areas				
APPROVED: June 1999		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Nicaragua		
INDICATOR : Municipal infrastructure sub-projects completed				
UNIT : Number of Projects		Year	Planned	Actual
SOURCE: USAID project records	Baseline	1999	0	0
COMMENT : Data is cumulative		2000	6	
		2001	15	
	Target	2002	20	

### **III. Resource Request**

Program levels requested for FY 2001 and FY 2002 are consistent with the Bureau-provided appropriation control totals but are redistributed by SO to meet Mission objectives. These requested levels are sufficient to continue implementation of the approved Mission Development Strategy.

With current expenditure estimates, the Mission's pipeline for our democracy SO will be lower than Agency guidelines at the end of FY 2001 and consistent with Agency guidelines by the end of FY 2002. The Bureau provided less than half the Democracy funding in FY 2000 than the Mission had requested. If there is not a very early allowance of funds for the democracy SO in FY 2001 - five of our contractors working in the areas of fiscal management reform and anti-corruption, rule of law, municipal strengthening, and modernization of the National Assembly will have to close up shop in the first quarter of CY2001.

In recognition of the growing pipeline in our democracy program, the Mission had earlier requested a significantly lower level of FY 2001 funding for this SO. However, the Mission did not factor in the drastic cut our democracy activities took in FY 2000. Thus, the FY 2001 target level provided by LAC is no longer sufficient, and the Mission has increased its FY 2001 request for this Strategic Objective. Without this increase the Mission will be forced to forego implementation of some planned activities altogether, and delay the implementation of others that are key to the Mission's democracy strategy and the Embassy's MPP. Strengthening democracy is the highest foreign policy objective for the USG in Nicaragua.

If the higher FY2001 request for democracy is not met, USAID's NGO activities, municipal support and penal code reform activities would be sharply curtailed, including code reform for the criminal justice system. Assistance to improve judicial systems in the Atlantic regions and for improved court administration would not be started. Expansion of the Public Defender's office from Managua to other areas of the country will not occur soon without USAID assistance. Training for staff of the Attorney General's office to prepare for the eventual adoption of the new Criminal Procedure Code and the new Organic Law for the Public Ministry, would terminate, jeopardizing the entire criminal reform process.

If the full amount requested were received for our economic growth objective, the pipeline will be slightly in excess of Agency guidelines. Since Agriculture and Economic Growth funds are always scarce, the Mission is not optimistic about the prospects of receiving the requested levels for this SO. Though a lesser amount of funds would bring the SO pipeline into strict compliance with Agency guidelines, it means less flexibility to manage for results.

USAID is now assisting 24 rural credit unions, with a total of 11,329 members. Total savings shot up from \$39,715 in 1997 to more than \$500,000 by the end of 1999, providing a safe place to keep one's savings, as well as a source of loan funds. A planned expansion to this program would be cancelled if our request level is not met for our economic growth SO. Reductions in DA funding would force the Mission to also cut back or eliminate activities implemented through cooperative agreements with CLUSA and World Relief to strengthen the competitiveness of small-scale

farmers. On the other hand, the Mission is compelled to continue strengthening the Rural Land Titling Unit given the overriding interest of the USG in property issues and the desire to support systems to assure clear titles.

The Mission's human investment Strategic Objective is funded almost entirely by Child Survival funds. None of our other Strategic Objectives can use CS funds. In meeting Bureau CS planning levels, the Mission has exceeded Agency forward-funding guidelines for this Strategic Objective.

With the requested DA and ESF levels for FY 2001 and FY 2002, the Mission will have no significant mortgage for either SO 2 or SO 3 – and the mortgage for the approved programs in SO 1 will be paid off in FY 2003. The request for PL 480 Title II funds is nearly straight-lined for the two year period as we continue to integrate these resources into Mitch reconstruction efforts. If Title II is reduced significantly, we will not achieve our targets for improving the health of Mitch-affected populations, economic reactivation in rural areas, and mitigating against future disasters.

Because the Mission is implementing the \$94 million supplemental CACEDRF program as well as the normal sustainable development program, demands on human resources have increased. Although the Mission has hired PSCs and FSNs to implement the SpO, USDH staffing levels have not increased. Having an adequate USDH staffing level is essential to managing the highly visible supplemental program. Cuts in the requested OE and workforce levels are therefore not tenable.

## Accessing Global Bureau Services Through Field Support and Buy-Ins

Objective Name	Field Support and Buy-Ins: Activity Title & Number	Priority *	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$000)			
				FY 2001		FY 2002	
				Obligated by:		Obligated by:	
				Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau
SO-3	936-3038.02 - FPLM	High	01-02		150		150
	936-3057 - Central Contraceptive Procurement	High	01-02		500		-
	936-3084.01 - PVO/NGO Networks for Health (Save the Children)	Medium	01-02		100		100
	936-3092.02 - IMPACT	Medium	01-02		800		1,000
	936-3094.02 - MOST	Medium	01-02		200		150
	936-5986.05 - JHU Family Health and Child Survival	Medium	01-02		500		500
	936-5986.09 - Applied Research in Child Health (ARCH)	High	01-02		400		400
	Sub-Total				2,650		2,300
GRAND TOTAL.....							

#### **IV. Workforce and OE Tables**

With a budget of over \$100 million, the Hurricane Mitch reconstruction program continues to necessitate increases in mission staff, travel and other operational costs over our normal levels.

To manage the supplemental funds, the Mission has projected a temporary 20% increase in staff (24 positions), to carry us over the two years of reconstruction activities. Twenty of the twenty-four have been hired and are on-board. Only two of these positions are paid for with Mitch OE supplemental. Given that the increase in staff is directly related to the implementation of the reconstruction program, the Mission made a decision to fund as many of the new staff with program funds as could be justified.

To accommodate the increased staff, we have renovated existing offices - and added new ones. The entrances to the Mission have been renovated and parking spaces added to the USAID parking lots. We have increased the capacity of the Mission Information System to meet the computer needs of the new staff, as well as upgrading our own assets to meet the increased external demands for information.

We are requesting substantial increases to the operating expense budget under the Capital Investment Fund. The requests total \$158,000, \$218,000 and \$161,000 for FY 00 through FY 02 respectively. The funds are needed to upgrade the Mission's ADP hardware and software and to procure the capacity and system speed needed to adequately communicate with AID/W. Without the system upgrades, there will be communication disruptions and the Mission's ability to transmit financial and program data used on Congressional reports will be impeded.

The Mission is requesting an additional \$452,500 in FY 01 and \$ 390,000 in FY 02 to correct for inadequate procurements in prior years which has left the Mission NXP inventory antiquated and non-functional. As the costs of repairs climb, and the poor condition of vehicles puts our employees' safety at risk, the Mission requires the increase requested over the approved levels.

The Operational funding and staff levels needed to manage the Mitch Special Objective, along with the regular Strategic Objectives, while giving necessary support to Mission operations, are as follows:

**USAID/NICARAGUA  
(25524)**

**OE Costs and Total  
Staffing Levels**

	<b>FY 99 Actual</b>	<b>FY 00 EST</b>	<b>Mitch EST.</b>	<b>FY 01 REQ</b>	<b>Mitch EST.</b>	<b>FY 02 REQ</b>
<b>Budget Amount (000 US\$)</b>	<b>\$3,166.0</b>	<b>\$2,892.3</b>	<b>\$375.0</b>	<b>\$3,012.2</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>\$3,074.8</b>
<b>STAFF:</b>						
USDH	14	14	0	14		14
USPSC - offshore	0	0	0	0		0
USPSC - local hire	2	1	0	1		1
FSN/TCNs	91	86	2	86	2	86
<b>Total OE Funded</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>101</b>
<b>Program Funded Staff:</b>						
USPSC - offshore	3	2	1	2	1	2
USPSC - local hire	2	1	3	1	3	1
FSN/TCNS	6	13	18	13	18	13
<b>Total Program Funded</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>TOTAL STAFF</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>117</b>
TAACS	0	1	0	1	0	0
FELLOW	1	1	0	1	0	1
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>118</b>



## FY 2000 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2000      Program/Country: Nicaragua

Approp:      DA/CSD

Scenario:

S.O. # , Title															
FY 2000 Request															
	Bilateral/ Field Spt	Total	Agri- culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expendi- tures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2002
SO 1: More Political Participation, Compromise, and Transparency															
	Bilateral	3,000						0					3,000	9,282	5,621
	Field Spt														0
		3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	9,282	5,621
SO 2: Sustainable Growth in Small Producer Income and Employment															
	Bilateral	8,650	5,929	1,521								1,350		12,530	7,188
	Field Spt														
		8,650	5,929	1,521	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,350	0	12,530	7,188
SO 3: Better Educated, Healthier, and Smaller Families															
	Bilateral	8,132			3,100		1,800	1,600	832	500		150		9,298	8,896
	Field Spt	3,100					1,200	1,900						3,000	1,000
		11,232	0	0	3,100	0	3,000	3,500	832	500	0	150	0	12,298	9,896
SO 4:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		19,782	5,929	1,521	3,100	0	1,800	1,600	832	500	0	1,500	3,000	31,110	21,705
Total Field Support		3,100	0	0	0	0	1,200	1,900	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	1,000
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>		<b>22,882</b>	<b>5,929</b>	<b>1,521</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>34,110</b>	<b>22,705</b>

FY 2000 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	7,450
Democracy	3,000
HCD	3,100
PHN	7,832
Environment	1,500
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2000 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	14,950
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	14,950
CSD Program	7,932
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	7,932

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (\*\*) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

## FY 2000 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2000      Program/Country: Nicaragua  
 Approp: ESF  
 Scenario:

S.O. # , Title															
FY 2000 Request															
	Bilateral/ Field Spt	Total	Agri- culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expendi- tures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2002
SO 1: More Political Participation, Compromise, and Transparency															
	Bilateral	0						0					0	2,975	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,975	0
SO 2: Sustainable Growth in Small Producer Income and Employment															
	Bilateral	0	0	0								0		0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3: Better Educated, Healthier, and Smaller Families															
	Bilateral	0			0		0	0				0		0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral															
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,975	0
Total Field Support															
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM															
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,975	0

FY 2000 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2000 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	0
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	0
CSD Program	0
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (\*\*) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

## FY 2000 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2000      Program/Country: Nicaragua  
 Approp: CACDREF  
 Scenario:

S.O. # , Title															
FY 2000 Request															
	Bilateral/ Field Spt	Total	Agri- culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expendi- tures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2002
SO 1: More Political Participation, Compromise, and Transparency															
	Bilateral	0						0					0	0	0
	Field Spt													0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Sustainable Growth in Small Producer Income and Employment															
	Bilateral	0	0	0								0		0	0
	Field Spt													0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3: Better Educated, Healthier, and Smaller Families															
	Bilateral	0			0		0	0				0		0	0
	Field Spt	0												0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SPO 1: Rapid Reconstruction and Sustainable Recovery in Mitch-Affected Areas															
	Bilateral	1,000												32,000	37,000
	Field Spt	0												12,000	13,108
		1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44,000	50,108
SO 5:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32,000	37,000
Total Field Support		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,000	13,108
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>		<b>1,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>44,000</b>	<b>50,108</b>

FY 2000 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2000 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	1,000
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	1,000
CSD Program	0
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

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## FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001      Program/Country: Nicaragua

Approp:      DA/CSD

Scenario:

S.O. # , Title															
FY 2001 Request															
	Bilateral/ Field Spt	Total	Agri- culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expendi- tures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2002
SO 1: More Political Participation, Compromise, and Transparency															
	Bilateral	4,790						0					4,790	7,959	3,452
	Field Spt	0													0
		4,790	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,790	7,959	3,452
SO 2: Sustainable Growth in Small Producer Income and Employment															
	Bilateral	11,944	6,900	3,044								2,000		10,801	8,331
	Field Spt	0													
		11,944	6,900	3,044	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	10,801	8,331
SO 3: Better Educated, Healthier, and Smaller Families															
	Bilateral	8,102			3,500		2,354	998	500	750				5,435	11,563
	Field Spt	2,650					1,150	1,500						2,650	1,450
		10,752	0	0	3,500	0	3,504	2,498	500	750	0	0	0	8,085	13,013
SO 4:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		24,836	6,900	3,044	3,500	0	2,354	998	500	750	0	2,000	4,790	24,195	23,346
Total Field Support		2,650	0	0	0	0	1,150	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	2,650	1,450
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>		<b>27,486</b>	<b>6,900</b>	<b>3,044</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,504</b>	<b>2,498</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>4,790</b>	<b>26,845</b>	<b>24,796</b>

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	9,944
Democracy	4,790
HCD	3,500
PHN	7,252
Environment	2,000
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	20,238
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	20,238
CSD Program	7,248
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	7,248

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

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## FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001      Program/Country: Nicaragua  
 Approp: ESF  
 Scenario:

S.O. # , Title															
FY 2001 Request															
	Bilateral/ Field Spt	Total	Agri- culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expendi- tures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2002
SO 1: More Political Participation, Compromise, and Transparency															
	Bilateral	1,450						0					0	1,000	450
	Field Spt													0	0
		1,450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	450
SO 2: Sustainable Growth in Small Producer Income and Employment															
	Bilateral	0	0	0								0		0	0
	Field Spt														
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3: Better Educated, Healthier, and Smaller Families															
	Bilateral	0			0		0	0				0		0	0
	Field Spt														
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt														
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt														
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt														
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt														
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt														
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		1,450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	450
Total Field Support		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>		<b>1,450</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>450</b>

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	0
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	0
CSD Program	0
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (\*\*) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

## FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001      Program/Country: Nicaragua  
 Approp: CACEDRF  
 Scenario:

S.O. # , Title															
FY 2001 Request															
	Bilateral/ Field Spt	Total	Agri- culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expendi- tures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2002
SO 1: More Political Participation, Compromise, and Transparency															
	Bilateral	0						0					0	0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Sustainable Growth in Small Producer Income and Employment															
	Bilateral	0	0	0								0		0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3: Better Educated, Healthier, and Smaller Families															
	Bilateral	0			0		0	0				0		0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SPO 1: Rapid Reconstruction and Sustainable Recovery in Mitch-Affected Areas															
	Bilateral	0												32,850	4,150
	Field Spt	0												11,000	2,108
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43,850	6,258
SO 5:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral															
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32,850	4,150
Total Field Support															
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,000	2,108
TOTAL PROGRAM															
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43,850	6,258

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	0
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	0
CSD Program	0
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (\*\*) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

## FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002      Program/Country: Nicaragua  
 Approp: DA/CSD  
 Scenario:

S.O. # , Title		FY 2002 Request												Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2002
	Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G		
SO 1: More Political Participation, Compromise, and Transparency															
	Bilateral	7,878						0					7,878	7,903	4,877
	Field Spt													0	0
		7,878	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,878	7,903	4,877
SO 2: Sustainable Growth in Small Producer Income and Employment															
	Bilateral	8,922	3,900	3,044								1,978		7,069	10,184
	Field Spt														
		8,922	3,900	3,044	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,978	0	7,069	10,184
SO 3: Better Educated, Healthier, and Smaller Families															
	Bilateral	8,900			3,500		3,050	848	500	1,002				6,629	13,764
	Field Spt	2,300					650	1,650						2,870	950
		11,200	0	0	3,500	0	3,700	2,498	500	1,002	0	0	0	9,499	14,714
SO 4:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		25,700	3,900	3,044	3,500	0	3,050	848	500	1,002	0	1,978	7,878	21,601	28,825
Total Field Support		2,300	0	0	0	0	650	1,650	0	0	0	0	0	2,870	950
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>		<b>28,000</b>	<b>3,900</b>	<b>3,044</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>2,498</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1,002</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,978</b>	<b>7,878</b>	<b>24,471</b>	<b>29,775</b>

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	6,944
Democracy	7,878
HCD	3,500
PHN	7,700
Environment	1,978
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	20,500
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	20,500
CSD Program	7,500
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	7,500

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (\*\*) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

## FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002      Program/Country: Nicaragua  
 Approp: ESF  
 Scenario:

S.O. # , Title															
FY 2002 Request															
	Bilateral/ Field Spt	Total	Agri- culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expendi- tures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2002
SO 1: More Political Participation, Compromise, and Transparency															
	Bilateral	1,450						0					0	1,450	450
	Field Spt													0	0
		1,450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,450	450
SO 2: Sustainable Growth in Small Producer Income and Employment															
	Bilateral	0	0	0								0		0	0
	Field Spt													0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3: Better Educated, Healthier, and Smaller Families															
	Bilateral	0			0		0	0				0		0	0
	Field Spt													0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt														
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt														
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt														
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt														
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt														
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		1,450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,450	450
Total Field Support		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>		<b>1,450</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>450</b>

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	0
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	0
CSD Program	0
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (\*\*) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account



## FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002      Program/Country: Nicaragua  
 Approp: CACEDRF  
 Scenario:

S.O. # , Title															
FY 2002 Request															
	Bilateral/ Field Spt	Total	Agri- culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expendi- tures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2002
SO 1: More Political Participation, Compromise, and Transparency															
	Bilateral	0						0					0	0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Sustainable Growth in Small Producer Income and Employment															
	Bilateral	0	0	0								0		0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3: Better Educated, Healthier, and Smaller Families															
	Bilateral	0			0		0	0				0		0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SPO 1: Rapid Reconstruction and Sustainable Recovery in Mitch-Affected Areas															
	Bilateral	0												4,150	0
	Field Spt	0												2,108	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,258	0
SO 5:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,150	0
Total Field Support		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,108	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,258	0

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	0
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	0
CSD Program	0
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (\*\*) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

Workforce Tables

Org_NICARAGUA (25524) End of year On-Board																	
FY 2000 Estimate	DI SO 1	ERD SO 2	HI SO 3	SPO SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2	Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff	
OE Funded: 1/ U.S. Direct Hire	2	3	2	1				8	2	1	1	1		1	6	14	
Other U.S. Citizens			0.5					0.5		0.5					0.5	1	
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0	
Other FSN/TCN	2	1.5	1.5	2				7	2	13.5	59	1		5.5	81	88	
Subtotal	4	4.5	4	3	0	0	0	15.5	4	15	60	2	0	6.5	87.5	103	
Program Funded 1/ U.S. Citizens	2		1	4				7							0	7	
FSNs/TCNs	5.5	4	3.5	18				31							0	31	
Subtotal	7.5	4	4.5	22	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	
Total Direct Workforce	11.5	8.5	8.5	25	0	0	0	53.5	4	15	60	2	0	6.5	87.5	141	
TAACS			1					1							0	1	
Fellows			1					1							0	1	
IDIs								0							0	0	
Subtotal	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
TOTAL WORKFORCE	11.5	8.5	10.5	25	0	0	0	55.5	4	15	60	2	0	6.5	87.5	143	

Workforce Tables

Org NICARAGUA (25524) End of year On-Board								Total							Total	Total
FY 2001 Target	DI SO 1	ERD SO 2	HI SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2	SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
OE Funded: 1/ U.S. Direct Hire	2	3	2	1				8	2	1	1	1		1	6	14
Other U.S. Citizens								0		1					1	1
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other FSN/TCN	2	1.5	1.5	2				7	2	13.5	59	1		5.5	81	88
Subtotal	4	4.5	3.5	3	0	0	0	15	4	15.5	60	2	0	6.5	88	103
Program Funded 1/ U.S. Citizens	2		1	4				7							0	7
FSNs/TCNs	5.5	4	3.5	18				31							0	31
Subtotal	7.5	4	4.5	22	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38
Total Direct Workforce	11.5	8.5	8	25	0	0	0	53	4	15.5	60	2	0	6.5	88	141
TAACS			1					1							0	1
Fellows			1					1							0	1
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL WORKFORCE	11.5	8.5	10	25	0	0	0	55	4	15.5	60	2	0	6.5	88	143

Workforce Tables

Org Nicaragua (25524) End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO Staff							Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2002 Target	DI SO 1	ERD SO 2	HI SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2		Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other		
<b>OE Funded: 1/</b>																
U.S. Direct Hire	2	3.5	2.5					8	2	1	1	1		1	6	14
Other U.S. Citizens								0		1					1	1
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other FSN/TCN	2	1.5	1.5					5	2	13.5	59	1		5.5	81	86
Subtotal	4	5	4	0	0	0	0	13	4	15.5	60	2	0	6.5	88	101
<b>Program Funded 1/</b>																
U.S. Citizens	2		1					3							0	3
FSNs/TCNs	6	4	3					13							0	13
Subtotal	8	4	4	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Total Direct Workforce	12	9	8	0	0	0	0	29	4	15.5	60	2	0	6.5	88	117
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows	1							1							0	1
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL WORKFORCE	12	9	9	0	0	0	0	30	4	15.5	60	2	0	6.5	88	118

# USDH Staffing Requirements by Backstop, FY 2000 - FY 2003

Mission: USAID/Nicaragua (25524)

Functional Backstop (BS)	Number of USDH Employees in Backstop in:			
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
Senior Management				
<b>SMG - 01</b>	2	2	2	2
Program Management				
<b>Program Mgt - 02</b>	2	2	2	2
<b>Project Dvpm Officer - 94</b>				
Support Management				
<b>EXO - 03</b>	1	1	1	1
<b>Controller - 04</b>	1	1	1	1
<b>Legal - 85</b>				
<b>Commodity Mgt. - 92</b>				
<b>Contract Mgt. - 93</b>	1	1	1	1
<b>Secretary - 05 &amp; 07</b>				
Sector Management				
<b>Agriculture - 10 &amp; 14</b>	2	2	2	2
<b>Economics - 11</b>				
<b>Democracy - 12</b>	2	2	2	2
<b>Food for Peace - 15</b>				
<b>Private Enterprise - 21</b>				
<b>Engineering - 25</b>				
<b>Environment - 40 &amp; 75</b>	1	1	1	1
<b>Health/Pop. - 50</b>	2	2	2	2
<b>Education - 60</b>				
<b>General Dvpm. - 12*</b>				
<b>RUDO, UE-funded - 40</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>

**\*GDO - 12:** for the rare case where an officer manages activities in several technical areas, none of which predominate, e.g., the officer manages Democracy, Health, and Environment activities that are about equal. An officer who manages primarily Health activities with some Democracy and Environment activities would be a Health Officer, BS 50.

remaining **IDIs**: list under the Functional Backstop for the work they do.

## USDH Staffing Requirements by Backstop, FY 2000 - FY 2003

Please e-mail this worksheet in Excel to: Maribeth.Zankowski@HR.PPIM@aidw as well as include it with your R4 submission.

**OPERATING EXPENSES**

<b>Org. Title: Nicaragua</b>		<b>Overseas Mission Budgets</b>								
<b>Org. No: 25524</b>		<b>FY 2000 Estimate</b>			<b>FY 2001 Target</b>			<b>FY 2002 Target</b>		
<b>OC</b>		<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0			0			0
11.5	FNDH			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	33.2		33.2	41.4		41.4	42.8		42.8
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	950		950	1079.1		1079.1	1151		1151
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	983.2	0	983.2	1120.5	0	1120.5	1193.8	0	1193.8
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	27.1		27.1	31.2		31.2	31.5		31.5
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances	21.6		21.6	23.5		23.5	23.6		23.6
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances	12.7		12.7	7.5		7.5	9.5		9.5
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH	35		35	50		50	45		45
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0			0			0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	65		65	74.9		74.9	75.9		75.9
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits	6.7		6.7	7.7		7.7	8		8
	Subtotal OC 12.1	168.1	0	168.1	194.8	0	194.8	193.5	0	193.5

**OPERATING EXPENSES**

<b>Org. Title: Nicaragua</b>		<b>Overseas Mission Budgets</b>								
<b>Org. No: 25524</b>		<b>FY 2000 Estimate</b>			<b>FY 2001 Target</b>			<b>FY 2002 Target</b>		
<b>OC</b>		<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0			0			0
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	54		54	50		50	50		50
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	4.8		4.8	8.5		8.5	6		6
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel	7.5		7.5	7.5		7.5	7.5		7.5
21.0	Home Leave Travel	19.4		19.4	14.3		14.3	15.7		15.7
21.0	R & R Travel	11.7		11.7	16.2		16.2	15.9		15.9
21.0	Education Travel	8.9		8.9	8.7		8.7	8.7		8.7
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Retirement Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel	6		6	5		5	4.5		4.5
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel			0			0			0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	25		25	25		25	25		25
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	22.5		22.5	22.5		22.5	22.5		22.5
21.0	Assessment Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0			0			0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Other Operational Travel	5		5	5		5	5		5
	Subtotal OC 21.0	164.8	0	164.8	162.7	0	162.7	160.8	0	160.8
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	42		42	68		68	54		54
22.0	Home Leave Freight	6		6	5.5		5.5	6		6
22.0	Retirement Freight			0			0			0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.			0	5		5	5		5



**OPERATING EXPENSES**

<b>Org. Title: Nicaragua</b> <b>Org. No: 25524</b> <b>OC</b>			<b>Overseas Mission Budgets</b>								
			<b>FY 2000 Estimate</b>			<b>FY 2001 Target</b>			<b>FY 2002 Target</b>		
			<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.		5		5	15		15	10		10
	Subtotal OC 22.0		53	0	53	93.5	0	93.5	75	0	75
23.2	Rental payments to others		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space				0			0			0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space				0			0			0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences		272.6		272.6	283.2		283.2	283.2		283.2
	Subtotal OC 23.2		272.6	0	272.6	283.2	0	283.2	283.2	0	283.2
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities		120		120	128.4		128.4	137.4		137.4
23.3	Residential Utilities		120.9		120.9	127		127	133.3		133.3
23.3	Telephone Costs		80		80	65		65	65		65
23.3	ADP Software Leases				0			0			0
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease				0			0			0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing				0			0			0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)				0			0			0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs				0			0			0
23.3	Courier Services				0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 23.3		320.9	0	320.9	320.4	0	320.4	335.7	0	335.7
24.0	Printing and Reproduction				0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 24.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations				0			0			0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services		41.2		41.2	25		25	25		25
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services				0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.1		41.2	0	41.2	25	0	25	25	0	25
25.2	Other services		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards		68		68	73.4		73.4	79.3		79.3
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services		163.4		163.4	174.8		174.8	187.1		187.1
25.2	Official Residential Expenses				0			0			0
25.2	Representation Allowances		1.4		1.4	1.4		1.4	1.4		1.4
25.2	Non-Federal Audits				0			0			0

**OPERATING EXPENSES**

<b>Org. Title: Nicaragua</b>		<b>Overseas Mission Budgets</b>								
<b>Org. No: 25524</b>		<b>FY 2000 Estimate</b>			<b>FY 2001 Target</b>			<b>FY 2002 Target</b>		
<b>OC</b>		<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0			0			0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees	75		75	75		75	75		75
25.2	Vehicle Rental			0			0			0
25.2	Manpower Contracts			0			0			0
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0			0			0
25.2	Recruiting activities			0			0			0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments			0			0			0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services			0			0			0
25.2	Staff training contracts			0			0			0
25.2	ADP related contracts			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.2	307.8	0	307.8	324.6	0	324.6	342.8	0	342.8
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	100		100	105		105	110.3		110.3
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	100	0	100	105	0	105	110.3	0	110.3
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance	7.5		7.5	20		20	20		20
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	12		12	10		10	5		5
	Subtotal OC 25.4	19.5	0	19.5	30	0	30	25	0	25
25.6	Medical Care									
	Subtotal OC 25.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs			0	5		5	5		5
25.7	Storage Services			0			0			0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	18		18	5		5	5		5
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.7	18	0	18	10	0	10	10	0	10
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

# OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: Nicaragua _____			Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No: 25524 _____			FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC			Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
26.0	Supplies and materials		170		170	165		165	165		165
	Subtotal OC 26.0		170	0	170	165	0	165	165	0	165
31.0	Equipment		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.		45		45	170		170	160		160
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.		35		35	100		100	75		75
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles		28		28	85		85	80		80
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment		0		0	50		50	35		35
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases		45		45	25		25	20		20
31.0	ADP Software purchases		15		15	7.5		7.5	10		10
	Subtotal OC 31.0		168	0	168	437.5	0	437.5	380	0	380
32.0	Lands and structures		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)				0			0			0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings				0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office				0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential				0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 32.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42.0	Claims and indemnities				0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 42.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET			2787.1	0	2787.1	3272.2	0	3272.2	3300.1	0	3300.1

## Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases

1783

1969

2065

Exchange Rate Used in Computations

13 \_\_\_\_\_

13.5 \_\_\_\_\_

14 \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*

If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.

On that form, OE funded deposits must equal:

35

50

45

Organization: Nicaragua (25524)

Foreign National Voluntary Separation Account									
Action	FY 2000			FY 2001			FY 2002		
	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total
Deposits	35.0	85.5	120.5	50.0	21.7	71.7	45.0	19.8	64.8
Withdrawals			0.0			0.0			0.0

Local Currency Trust Funds - Regular			
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Balance Start of Year	134.0	126.4	121.7
Obligations			
Deposits			
Balance End of Year	126.4	121.7	117.4

**Exchange Rate**                      13.0                      13.5                      14.0

Local Currency Trust Funds - Real Property			
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Balance Start of Year	2,743.1	2,473.1	2,743.1
Obligations			
Deposits			
Balance End of Year	2,743.1	2,473.1	2,743.1

**Exchange Rate**                      6.6                      6.6                      6.6

## CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

Org. Title: Nicaragua Org. No: 25524 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0			0			0
11.5	FNDH			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries			0			0			0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries			0			0			0
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0			0			0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0			0			0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

Org. Title: Nicaragua Org. No: 25524 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0			0			0
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field			0			0			0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Home Leave Travel			0			0			0
21.0	R & R Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Education Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Retirement Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel			0			0			0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel			0			0			0
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats			0			0			0
21.0	Assessment Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0			0			0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Other Operational Travel			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight			0			0			0
22.0	Home Leave Freight			0			0			0
22.0	Retirement Freight			0			0			0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0

## CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

Org. Title: Nicaragua Org. No: 25524 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space			0			0			0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space			0			0			0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 23.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities			0			0			0
23.3	Residential Utilities			0			0			0
23.3	Telephone Costs			0			0			0
23.3	ADP Software Leases			0			0			0
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease			0			0			0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0			0			0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0			0			0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs			0			0			0
23.3	Courier Services			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 23.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.0	Printing and Reproduction			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 24.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0			0			0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services			0			0			0
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards			0			0			0
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services			0			0			0
25.2	Official Residential Expenses			0			0			0
25.2	Representation Allowances			0			0			0
25.2	Non-Federal Audits			0			0			0

## CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

Org. Title: Nicaragua Org. No: 25524 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0			0			0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			0			0			0
25.2	Vehicle Rental			0			0			0
25.2	Manpower Contracts			0			0			0
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0			0			0
25.2	Recruiting activities			0			0			0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments			0			0			0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services			0			0			0
25.2	Staff training contracts			0			0			0
25.2	ADP related contracts			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS			0			0			0
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance			0			0			0
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.6	Medical Care									
	Subtotal OC 25.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs			0			0			0
25.7	Storage Services			0			0			0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



## CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

Org. Title: Nicaragua Org. No: 25524 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
26.0	Supplies and materials			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 26.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles			0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0			0			0
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases	150		150	182		182	140		140
31.0	ADP Software purchases	8		8	36		36	21		21
	Subtotal OC 31.0	158	0	158	218	0	218	161	0	161
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0			0			0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42.0	Claims and indemnities			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET		158	0	158	218	0	218	161	0	161

## Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases

000

Exchange Rate Used in Computations

                              

\*\*

If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.

On that form, OE funded deposits must equal:

0

0

0

## **V. Special Annexes**

### **Initial Environmental Assessments**

All Strategic Objectives and the Special Objective are in compliance with previously approved IEEs and subsequent recommended actions for environmental assessments.

The Mission expects no new or amended initial environmental assessments for the period of the FY2002 R4. If new activities arise, the Mission will follow regulations as indicated in 22 CFR Part 216.

## **Revised Results Frameworks**

### **SO1: More political participation, compromise and transparency**

- Political system support

#### **IR 1.1: Consolidating the rule of law**

- New judicial codes adopted by National Assembly
- Decrease in human rights violation cases

#### **IR 1.2: Efficient and transparent elections**

- Elections declared free and fair

#### **IR 1.3: Strengthened civil society**

- Number of meetings held with the public

#### **IR 1.4: Achieving good governance**

- Nicaraguan households have access to basic services, e.g., water and sanitation

### **SO2: Sustainable growth of small producers income and employment**

- Growth rate agriculture (GDP)

#### **IR 2.1: Helping small farmers to diversify their agricultural production and increase output in a sustainable way.**

- Farmers accessing USAID activities

#### **IR 2.2: Increasing small and micro-businesses in rural and urban areas.**

- Number of micro-entrepreneurs receiving loans under USAID projects

#### **IR 2.3: Natural resources being used more rationally**

- Protected areas management index

### **SO3: Better educated, healthier and smaller families**

- Infant mortality rate
- Total fertility rate

#### **IR 3.1: Integrated child survival services and practices**

- Vaccination rates - polio3, DTP3, MMR

#### **IR 3.2: Comprehensive reproductive health services**

- Contraceptive prevalence
- Births attended by trained personnel

#### **IR 3.3: More students learning more and completing primary school**

- Composite Active Student Participation Index (ASPI)

## Global Climate Change

USAID/Nicaragua Mission collects data for Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector, Indicator 2 – Area where USAID has achieved on-the-ground impacts to preserve, increase, or reduce the rate of loss of carbon stocks.

In 1998, the Mission reported on Result 2, Indicator 2(a): Area of natural ecosystems where carbon stocks are preserved and/or increasing (areas with minimal or no harvest of biomass). Due to the effects of Hurricane Mitch, no activities were implemented under this section in 1998 and 1999. Therefore the data reported for Indicator 2(a) remain the same.

Beginning with this year's R4, the Mission will also report on Result 2 Indicator 2(b): Area of managed forest, range land, and agricultural lands with reduced rate of loss of carbon or increased carbon stock (areas with moderate or high levels of harvest of biomass). Activities under this indicator are those related to sustainable agriculture, reforestation, and agroforestry.

These figures represent the area under sustainable agriculture, reforestation, and agroforestry, which were primarily those areas assisting populations devastated by Hurricane Mitch. In one case, the agricultural area was located in a refugee camp, where hundreds of homeless settled after the Casita Volcano landslide destroyed the hamlets where they had lived.

Only four organizations received USAID funding for these type of activities during the Hurricane Mitch emergency and reconstruction during 1999. The total number of hectares under Indicator 2(b) is 4826 hectares.

World Relief	1088 ha
CARE	195 ha
CLUSA	2994 ha
Winrock	549 ha
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4826</b>